



## STUDY ISLAND REVIEW FOR THE CRCT

1. In Japan, the executive head of state is the emperor. His role is only symbolic, however; the prime minister is the head of government and holds true executive power. The prime minister is elected by the majority party of the Diet—Japan's legislature. How does the Japanese government guarantee that its citizens are represented?

- A. The emperor meets the needs of his citizens.
  - B. The prime minister is elected by citizens.
  - C. Citizens elect the members of the Diet.
  - D. Executive power is divided into two equal parts.
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2. What is causing the Sahel to expand in recent years?

- A. Several years of heavy rains and flooding
  - B. Over-grazing and cutting down trees for fuel
  - C. Government programs that have moved too many people into the area
  - D. Building dams on rivers and stopping irrigation
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3. Which nation has a higher GDP?

- A. South Africa
  - B. Nigeria
  - C. Sudan
  - D. Kenya
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4. While South Africa struggled with apartheid, the United Nations placed an oil embargo on the country in order to put pressure on their government. What happens to a country if it is placed with an embargo?

- A. The country can only export.
  - B. The country can only import.
  - C. The country is not allowed to trade.
  - D. The country pays heavier tariffs.
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5. Why is the Suez Canal so important to international shipping?

- A. The Suez Canal is the only way for ships to get out of the Persian Gulf.
  - B. The Suez Canal connects the Jordan River to the Persian Gulf, making it less expensive to ship oil to other parts of the Southwest Asia.
  - C. The Suez Canal makes it possible to get from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea without sailing all the way around Africa.
  - D. The Suez Canal is Iraq's only waterway leading into the Persian Gulf.
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6. Why was the Kenya African Union formed in 1944?

- A. to gain independence from Great Britain for Kenya
  - B. to achieve better working conditions for laborers
  - C. to improve educational opportunities in Kenya
  - D. to improve trade between Kenya and its neighbors
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7. Which African country has 40 percent of the world's gold supply?

- A. Angola
  - B. South Africa
  - C. Nigeria
  - D. Sierra Leone
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8. What is the Middle Way?

- A. A path through the Himalayan Mountains
  - B. the endless wheel of reincarnation
  - C. another word for the Indus River
  - D. the avoidance of too much pressure and too much worry
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9. What has been the effect of the heavily polluted "brown clouds" that are now common in some parts of India?

- A. Rainfall has decreased and temperatures are cooler.
  - B. Heavy rains have led to widespread flooding in India.
  - C. There is an increase in the crops harvested as they are not burned by the sun.
  - D. The Indian government has decided to reduce the number of cars allowed on India's highways.
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**10.** Why do almost 25% of the people in South Korea live in and around Seoul?

- A. The climate is subtropical and warm year-round
  - B. The city provides markets, jobs, and education not available in rural areas
  - C. Most of the rest of the land in South Korea is not suited for farming
  - D. The area around Seoul is protected from seasonal rains
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**11.** All of the following contribute to air pollution in China's largest cities EXCEPT

- A. Gradual drop in the number of new factories
  - B. Growing population
  - C. Burning coal for energy
  - D. Huge numbers of automobiles and trucks
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**12.** What are the two great deserts found in China?

- A. Gobi and Taklimakan
  - B. Gobi and Ganges
  - C. Huang He and Yangtze
  - D. Mekong and Taklimakan
- 

**13.** In 1884 the largest European powers met in Germany to decide how they would divide Africa among them. Through this cooperation they created new boundaries that divided Africa into 50 countries. How did the new boundaries impact the people already living in Africa?

- A. The new boundaries helped people get organized.
  - B. The new boundaries caused confusion and conflict.
  - C. The new boundaries were supported by most Africans.
  - D. The new boundaries helped cross-cultural communication.
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14. For many new African nations, independence brought about challenges that included all of the following EXCEPT ...

- A. disease
  - B. civil wars
  - C. new country borders
  - D. debt
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15. For Chinese workers, industrialization has meant ...

- A. migrant workers have come to work in the cities from Korea.
  - B. many farmers have returned to their rural villages
  - C. farmers have left rural villages to find work in the cities.
  - D. The need to import large amounts of oil.
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16. After which war did the Ottoman Empire officially come to an end?

- A. World War II
  - B. Civil War
  - C. Vietnam War
  - D. World War I
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17. The purpose of China creating Special Economic Zones was to

- A. Improve agricultural harvests
- B. Increase trade with foreign countries

- C. Keep foreign workers out of the country
  - D. Spread communist teachings.
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**18.** The French took control of Vietnam in the late 19th century. In 1945, the Indochinese Communist party declared that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was independent of France. The French and the Vietnamese fought in the First Indochina War until 1954 when the French left Vietnam. What happened after this war was over?

- A. Communists and non-communists fought for control of the country.
  - B. Vietnam became a colony of the United States.
  - C. Vietnam became the leading economic power in Southeast Asia.
  - D. A democratic government was established in Vietnam.
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**19.** Which political group holds most of the power in Kenya?

- A. ANC
  - B. Nationalist Party
  - C. KNAU
  - D. Kikuyu
- 

**20.** Which organization was formed to work for equality in the country of South Africa?

- A. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
  - B. African National Congress
  - C. Pan African Congress
  - D. African Union
- 

**21.** The total market value of goods and services produced in a certain country during a specific period of time. Which of the following best matched the definition above?

- A. mixed economy
- B. capital investment

- C. entrepreneurship
  - D. gross domestic product
- 

22. Which of these is a right that citizens have in Israel, Iran, and Saudi Arabia?

- A. the right to run for any office.
  - B. the right to free speech.
  - C. the right to own property.
  - D. the right to practice any religion.
- 

23. How large is the region known as the African Sahel?

- A. the Sahel is found along the Mediterranean coast.
  - B. the Sahel makes up the southern half of the country.
  - C. The region extends from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean just south of the Sahara.
  - D. The Sahel is found just along the west coast of the continent.
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24. How would building sanitary landfills along the Yangtze River help reduce pollution in the water?

- A. All of the garbage would be recycled in landfills and there would be no waste.
  - B. The garbage could go into landfills instead of into the river.
  - C. The chemicals would no longer run into farmers' fields and into the river.
  - D. The landfills would reduce the general need for more electricity.
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25. The Tiananmen demonstrations had a statue, the Goddess of Democracy, that was modeled after which figure?

- A. The wife of Mao Zedong
- B. A Buddhist Monk
- C. The Statue of Liberty

**D.** The Liberty Bell

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**26.** What is a key difference between the government of Saudi Arabia and the government of Iran?

- A.** Unlike Iran, a single individual has most of the power in Saudi Arabia.
  - B.** Unlike Saudi Arabia, the government of Iran has strong local governments.
  - C.** Unlike Iran, the citizens of Saudi Arabia have more power to participate.
  - D.** Unlike Saudi Arabia, the government of Iran is based around Islam.
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**27.** Which are a part of a business's capital resources?

- A.** Money for scholarships to graduate schools
  - B.** Factories used to make goods
  - C.** Workers who make the goods and perform services.
  - D.** famine
- 

**28.** What are the Five Pillars?

- A.** The five columns that support the roof of the Ka'aba.
  - B.** The first five books of the Qu'ran
  - C.** Five basic obligations that Muslims are supposed to do in their lives.
  - D.** Five beliefs shared by Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
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**29.** What is the caste system?

- A.** The voting system used in Asian elections
  - B.** The name for the way labor in India is divided between men and women
  - C.** The division of all the people in a society into categories that are hereditary
  - D.** The name of the Hindu priesthood
- 

**30.** Which country, now a parliamentary government, was once a racial oligarchy ruled by the white citizens?

- A.** Kenya
- B.** Nigeria

- C. South Africa
  - D. Sudan
- 

**31.** What did Mao and his followers do in 1933 to avoid capture and maintain the future of the Chinese Communist Party?

- A. The Long March
  - B. The Amritsar March
  - C. Moved to the Soviet Union
  - D. Closed Chinese ports to western ships
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**32.** India's government is similar to the governments of which two countries?

- A. Saudi Arabia and Monaco
  - B. Cuba and China
  - C. Italy and Switzerland
  - D. the United States and Great Britain
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**33.** From 1776 to 1947, India was a colony of which country?

- A. France
  - B. United States
  - C. Great Britain
  - D. Spain
- 

**34.** If a country does not invest in its human capital, how can it affect the country's gross domestic product (GDP)?

- A. Most workers want to keep their jobs just as they are and do not care about GDP
  - B. Investment in human capital has little effect on a country's GDP.
  - C. GDP may go down because poorly trained workers will not be able to do needed jobs.
  - D. GDP is only affected if workers' pay for the investment out of their own pockets.
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**35.** In Jomo Kenyatta's story, "The Man Who Shared His Hut", what did the fight to control the hut stand for?

- A.** The scramble for Africa
  - B.** Africa and its resources
  - C.** Violence used to resist European rule.
  - D.** The African people
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**36.** What was the purpose of the Ganges Action Plan begun in the 1980s?

- A.** to slow down the building of new factories.
  - B.** to bring an end to the cremations
  - C.** to end using the river for drinking water
  - D.** to try and clean up the river
- 

**37.** After World War II, North Korea and South Korea split into two countries. The border between them is heavily guarded by both militaries. What is the main political difference that caused the split?

- A.** North Korea is mostly Christian; South Korea is mostly Muslim.
  - B.** North Korea is Communist; South Korea is Democratic
  - C.** North Korea is Democratic; South Korea is Communist.
  - D.** North Korea is mostly Muslim; South Korea is mostly Christian.
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**38.** Long lasting civil wars throughout Africa have prevented governments from properly addressing what crisis?

- A.** education
  - B.** gender equality
  - C.** natural disasters
  - D.** famine
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**39.** Why did the United States go to war against Iraq in 2003?

- A. Iraq was threatening Afghanistan with nuclear weapons.
  - B. Iraqi troops launched an attack on Saudi Arabia, a close ally of the United States.
  - C. The United Nations believed Iraq was about to invade Kuwait a second time.
  - D. The United States believed Iraq was developing nuclear weapons and offering aid to groups like al-Qaeda.
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40. Which are connected by the Strait of Hormuz?

- A. The Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea
  - B. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
  - C. The Red Sea and the Arabian Sea
  - D. The Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf
- 

41. Moi and the government of Kenya held multi-party elections in the 1990s due to pressure from

- A. Mau Mau
  - B. the Kalejin
  - C. The international community
  - D. The Kikuyu
- 

42. Why is Iran sometimes called a theocratic republic?

- A. Iran's religious leaders make all of the laws of the country.
  - B. The people of Iran have no say in choosing their government leaders.
  - C. Both an elected parliament and powerful religious leaders lead Iran's government
  - D. Religious leaders decide which Iranian citizens can vote.
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43. Which statement best describes the process of desertification?

- A. Forests expand into areas that had been deserts.

- B. Desert areas expand into areas that had previously been fertile.
  - C. Desert areas are created after extensive flooding occurs.
  - D. Many people move to the desert for economic opportunities.
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44. What type of economy existed under China's communist government during much of the late 20th century?

- A. traditional economy
  - B. command economy
  - C. free market economy
  - D. black market economy
- 

45. In what way did European Imperialism impact African culture negatively?

- A. Improvement in health care
  - B. Improvement in transportation.
  - C. Introduction of new farming methods
  - D. Disregard for African culture
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46. People in India were angry about the Rowlatt Act passed by the British in 1919 because it

- A. allowed the government to send Indians to jail without giving them a trial.
  - B. prohibited Indians from working in government jobs.
  - C. ended public schooling for Indian children
  - D. stated that only Indian Hindus could apply for British citizenship.
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47. The government of India has a parliamentary system that is very similar to that of the United Kingdom. The leader of Parliament's majority party is also the executive head of government. What is the title of this person?

- A. monarch
  - B. chief justice
  - C. president
  - D. prime minister
- 

48. Which Southern or Eastern Asian countries have a democratic system of government?

- A. India and Japan
  - B. China and South Korea
  - C. China and Vietnam
  - D. North Korea and China
- 

49. What is the problem when countries fail to diversify (focus on other areas of the economy)?

- A. Other areas of the economy will not reach its full potential and other aspects of the economy will suffer
  - B. It can form trade agreements and specialize in the production of items they make best
  - C. The country will have a strong market.
  - D. The country's economy will be competitive in the world market
- 

50. What became of American efforts to prevent Ho Chi Minh from taking over the country of Vietnam and reuniting it as one country?

- A. The United States is still working to prevent Vietnam from becoming a communist country.
  - B. American efforts ended in 1975 and Vietnam was united under the government designed by Ho Chi Minh
  - C. Vietnam remains permanently divided with the north communism and the south democratic.
  - D. Vietnam became a western-style democracy under a government designed by the United States
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51. Why have the Israelis made a big investment in human capital?

- A. Their main industry is the oil industry.
  - B. Investing in human capital takes very little money.
  - C. They have to bring in workers from other countries.
  - D. They need well-trained workers because their economy depends on advanced technology
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52. Israel's Parliament is called

- A. the Knesset.

- B. National People's Party
  - C. the Diet
  - D. The National Assembly
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53. Which is connected by the Suez Canal?

- A. The Red Sea and the Arabian Sea
  - B. The Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea
  - C. The Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf
  - D. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
- 

54. What is one essential use of Uranium?

- A. An essential element used to build nuclear weapons
  - B. Fuel for locomotives
  - C. Compound used to dissolve blood clots
  - D. A compound used to treat HIV/AIDS
- 

55. What led the United States to bomb and invade the country of Afghanistan in 2001?

- A. The United States was afraid that Afghanistan was working to develop nuclear weapons and they wanted to put a stop to that program.
  - B. The U. S. believed the government of Afghanistan was offering safety to al-Qaeda, the organization that led attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.
  - C. Nations asked the United States to overthrow the Taliban government of Afghanistan.
  - D. Afghanistan invaded the country of Kuwait and threatened the United States oil supply.
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56. In the 1970s, China tried to improve the country's economy by announcing which of the following programs?

- A. The Cultural Revolution
  - B. The People's Economic Congress
  - C. The Four Modernizations
  - D. The Great Leap Forward
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57. Who makes most of the important governmental decisions in an oligarchy?

- A. Small group of powerful leaders
  - B. The people
  - C. The monarch
  - D. He was the first black president of South Africa.
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**58.** The Islamic Republic is a system based on belief in:

1. the One God, His exclusive sovereignty and the right to legislate, and the necessity of submission to His commands;
2. divine revelation and its fundamental role in setting forth the laws;
3. the return to God in the Hereafter;
4. the justice of God in creation and legislation **The government of Iran can be described as**

- A. communism
  - B. Theocracy
  - C. democracy
  - D. monarchy
- 

**59.** How do the people of North Korea use their mountainous terrain?

- A. North Koreans produce hydroelectricity from the fast flowing rivers and mine the mountains for copper and iron
  - B. Most of their industrial factories are in the mountainous areas.
  - C. They moved most of their major cities to this region.
  - D. They terrace the mountains to increase farmland so they can feed their large population
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**60.** Which is the MOST LIKELY reason that some of the largest deserts in this world are found to the north of the Himalayan Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau?

- A. Years of poor farming led to erosion of the soil and the gradual development of desert.
  - B. The year-round cold temperatures in these areas led to the creation of these deserts.
  - C. These high mountains and plateau block rains and moisture that would come from the seas further to the south.
  - D. No water can be found in either the Himalayan Mountains or the Tibetan Plateau.
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**61.** Why are technologies like desalinization and drip irrigation not more widely used to reduce water shortages in Southwest Asia?

- A. Drip irrigation is not very effective in a hot, dry climate.
  - B. The technologies are too expensive.
  - C. Most countries do not know about these technologies.
  - D. Few countries in Southwest Asia have access to seawater.
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**62.** What is one of the reasons Iraqis had difficulty forming a new government after the fall of Saddam Hussein?

- A. There are many religious and ethnic groups in Iraq who want power.
  - B. Most Iraqis wanted Saddam Hussein to stay in power.
  - C. Iraq is a poor country because they have no oil reserves.
  - D. The Iraqis have not tried to form a government of their own.
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**63.** The Three Gorges Dam is built on which river of China?

- A. The Yangtze River
  - B. The Indus River
  - C. The Haunge He River
  - D. The Mekong River
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**64.** What organization is primarily responsible for improvements in Kenya's educational system?

- A. the United Nations
  - B. the Kenyan Ministry of Education
  - C. the African Union
  - D. the World Bank
- 

**65.** What impact did World War I have on the Ottoman Empire?

- A. France and the United Kingdom became allies of the Ottoman Empire.
- B. There was an increased amount of support for the Ottoman sultan, or ruler.

- C. The Ottoman Empire ceded much of its territory, and European nations took control
  - D. The Ottoman Empire regained control over all of the Middle East.
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66. What was significant about Nelson Mandela's election to political office in South Africa in 1994?

- A. He united the Zulu and the Ashanti people in order to win the election.
  - B. He was the first black president of South Africa.
  - C. He was elected as a representative of the Zulu nation.
  - D. He was the overwhelming choice of British citizens living in South Africa.
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67. Beginning in the 1800s, what did European nations do that affected the African rainforest?

- A. passed laws protecting the rainforests from development
  - B. cleared large areas of land for great plantations
  - C. moved Europeans who had no homes to land in the rainforests.
  - D. helped African nomads relocate from the desert to farms in the rainforest
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68. The borders of Bangladesh were set by British India in 1947. At that time Bangladesh became the eastern wing of Pakistan. Conflicts with the leadership in West Pakistan led to a bloody war supported by India. This resulted in the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. What contributed most to the changing of Bangladesh's borders?

- A. religious and ethnic differences
  - B. strong leadership in West Pakistan
  - C. European and Asian control
  - D. political and military pressure
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69. What best describes the climate of much of Southwest Asia?



- A. Moderate and cool
  - B. Tropical and rainy
  - C. Windy and cold
  - D. Hot and dry
- 

70. What did Confucius believe were the key to social order and peace?

- A. Worship of one god
  - B. Good behavior and virtue
  - C. Ruler who could keep order
  - D. Strict caste system
- 

71. What is a "quota"?

- A. A tax placed on goods when they are purchased in the market place.
  - B. A decision to prevent certain goods from being imported at all
  - C. Tax placed on imported goods when they enter the country
  - D. A limit to the number or amount of a foreign-produced good that is allowed into the country.
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72. Why was the government of Kenya criticized after independence, even though it was led by Africans?

- A. They put an apartheid system of government in place.
  - B. The government was controlled by only one party.
  - C. The new government refused to trade with western countries.
  - D. They voted to bring the old king back to power.
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73. What role do religious leaders play in the Indian government?

- A. They are guaranteed a certain number of representatives in each election.
- B. The country has a secular government in order to avoid seeming to favor one group over another.

- C. No religious leaders are allowed to run for political office in India.
  - D. Religious leaders choose the candidates that run for most rural areas.
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74. Which countries border the Gaza Strip?

- A. Lebanon and Syria
  - B. Israel and Egypt
  - C. Israel and the West Bank
  - D. Iraq and Jordan
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75. Why did many farmers not use the techniques and strategies promoted by the Green Revolution?

- A. the government did not support the Green Revolution
  - B. the techniques and strategies were too expensive for poor farmers
  - C. farmers did not receive education and training on the new techniques
  - D. the techniques and strategies did not work
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76. How has the use of chemical fertilizers affected water supplies in many countries in Southwest Asia?

- A. Water supplies have been contaminated by the chemicals through runoff from the fields.
  - B. Enormous amounts of water must be used to produce chemical fertilizer.
  - C. Chemical fertilizers have had very little effect on local water supplies in Southwest Asia.
  - D. Use of chemical fertilizer means crops must be watered continuously.
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77. The city of Jerusalem has been the site of many disputes over territory. Jerusalem is most important to which religious groups?

- A. Jews, Muslims, and Christians
- B. Jews, Hindus, and Buddhists

- C. Jews, Buddhists, and Sikhs
  - D. Jews, Hindus, and Christians
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**78.** How do most of the people who live along the Yangtze River make a living?

- A. They use the area as an industrial region
  - B. The area is used for farming
  - C. The area is used for farming and transportation.
  - D. The land is used for nomadic herding.-
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**79.** How was the Green Revolution an example of investment in human capital in India?

- A. Farmers were given training and new technology.
  - B. Rural children were sent to government schools so they would not have to farm.
  - C. Money was provided to build new houses for Indian farmers.
  - D. Farmers were encouraged to move into the cities and find better work.
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**80.** Why is farming so difficult in the African Sahel?

- A. Little rain falls in this region
  - B. Thick grass makes farming difficult
  - C. Farm animals in the Sahel eat up all the crops
  - D. No rain falls in the Sahel at all
- 

**81.** One of Iran's biggest problems with their state-run oil industry is

- A. Few remaining large oil deposits.
  - B. Inefficiency and poor organization
  - C. A labor force that does not want to work.
  - D. Lack of a market for their products
- 

**82.** In which area has Nigeria worked to specialize?

- A. Gold and salt trade
- B. Iron and steel manufacturing

- C. Oil production
  - D. Corn and wheat production
- 

**83.** Which are MOST important in a command economy?

- A. Governmental planners
  - B. Consumers and the market
  - C. Custom and habit
  - D. A combination of consumers and government planners
- 

**84.** In a presidential system of government, how is the president chosen?

- A. By the political party with the most representatives in the legislature.
  - B. In a separate vote from the one that chooses the legislature.
  - C. By a decision of the national courts.
  - D. By a majority vote of the legislature
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**85.** Indian political leader Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) believed in nonviolence, or satyagraha, to achieve political change. His refusal to use or encourage violence in the Indian people resulted in

- A. a boycott of Indian exports around the world.
  - B. a decrease in Indian nationalism across the country.
  - C. increased discrimination against Indians living abroad.
  - D. worldwide attention to the Indian independence movement.
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**86.** One of the problems resulting from the Green Revolution was

- A. air pollution
- B. over population
- C. water pollution

D. drought

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87. Which person is a common figure in the origins of Judaism, Christianity and Islam?

- A. Confucius
  - B. Muhammad
  - C. Jesus
  - D. Abraham
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88. What happens to the price of oil when OPEC countries decide to reduce production of oil?

- A. Oil stops being sold
  - B. Prices rise
  - C. Prices drop
  - D. Prices stay the same
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89. Who disagreed about choosing the Islamic world's leader in the late 600s?

- A. Kurds and the Taliban
  - B. Jews and Palestinians
  - C. Iraqis and Iranians
  - D. the Sunni and Shia
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90. What did Gandhi urge Indians to do during World War II?

- A. Gandhi did not want Indians to take sides during the war.
  - B. Gandhi took no position on World War II
  - C. Gandhi felt everyone should help the British war effort.
  - D. Gandhi urged Indians to work for the Japanese.
- 

91. Why is the Huang He River referred to as the Yellow River?

- A. Villagers living along this river are famous for producing cloth using a bright yellow dye
- B. Yellow water flows into the river from the Yellow Sea causing the color.
- C. Yellowish dust from the desert blows into the water and gives it a yellow color.

**D.** The river was given this name by order of the Chinese government.

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**92.** When independence came to India in 1947, what decision made Gandhi unhappy?

- A.** India was divided along religious lines.
  - B.** India was not allowed to have its own military.
  - C.** Most people in India wanted to turn down the offer for independence.
  - D.** Indians still had to depend on Britain for food and protection.
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**93.** Which explains why Sudan has lower literacy rates than Nigeria?

- A.** Sudan has an unstable government and more corruption
  - B.** Sudan has had several years of civil wars.
  - C.** Sudan has lower GDP
  - D.** Imperialism did not affect Sudan
- 

**94.** Investment by the government of Iran in irrigation systems is investment in

- A.** human resources.
  - B.** natural resources.
  - C.** human capital.
  - D.** capital goods.
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**95.** Why is it important for nations to have a system to convert money from one country to another?

- A.** Converting to different currencies make goods cost less.
  - B.** The dollar is the most valuable currency in the world today.
  - C.** Banks are not able to handle different types of currencies.
  - D.** Converting to different currencies makes it possible to buy and sell goods between nations with different types of money.
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**96.** Nigeria has the potential to have great wealth from their oil wealth. Why is the country still dependent on foreign aid and foreign supplies?

- A.** Religious conflict between ethnic groups prohibits the production of resources.

- B. Ethnic violence between the Hausa and Igbo prohibit the production of resources
  - C. The inability to repay foreign loans prohibits the development of natural resources.
  - D. Corruption in the government prohibits the development of natural resources.
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97. Which of these statements BEST describes the reason for European colonization of Africa?

- A. Europeans wanted raw materials not available in Europe.
  - B. Europeans wanted to see African wildlife.
  - C. Europeans were tired of war.
  - D. European cities were overcrowded.
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98. What is the BEST example of an ethnic group?

- A. People who share a belief in a god or gods
  - B. People who share a culture, national origin, or religion
  - C. People who like to read similar books
  - D. People who grow similar food
- 

99. What destroyed the grassland and forest that were once found in the Sahel?

- A. the development of factories
  - B. years of heavy flooding
  - C. repeated use by nomads and camel caravans.
  - D. continuous farming and over-grazing
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100. In Israel, the executive branch is led by the president and the prime minister. The president's role is mostly symbolic, and he or she has little power in government. The Knesset is the name of Israel's legislative body; it has powers such as passing laws, approving finances, and setting national policy. The Supreme Court is the highest body in the judicial branch; it hears appeals from lower courts, but it cannot strike down laws from the Knesset. Israel represents its citizens with a democratic government. Which of these government positions do Israeli citizens vote for?

- A. the chief rabbi

- B. the president
  - C. members of the Knesset
  - D. judges in the Supreme Court
- 

**101.** How has Israel made up for its lack of natural resources?

- A. They have developed a strong technology sector of their economy.
  - B. Israelis have refused to import oil, saving huge amounts of money each year.
  - C. They have relied primarily on farming to keep their economy going.
  - D. They have put everyone to work and have no unemployment.
- 

**102.** Which of the following geographic features most restricts trade in Africa?

- A. the river systems
  - B. the African Great Lakes
  - C. the Indian Ocean
  - D. the tropical rainforest
- 

**103.** How did the Four Modernizations affect Chinese agriculture and industry?

- A. Factories involved in heavy industry were moved to rural areas to provide jobs.
  - B. Farmers were forced to sell all surplus agriculture products to the government
  - C. Farmers were given better seeds and equipment; factories increased production of smaller consumer goods that were easier to sell.
  - D. Many farmers were forced off the land and had to move cities.
- 

**104.** The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) limits its members' oil production based on its "proven reserves." The higher their reserves, the more OPEC allows them to produce. Over the past fifteen years, Saudi Arabia's claimed reserves have been flat, with the exception of an increase of about 100 billion barrels between 1987 and 1988. According to the passage above, OPEC limits the amount of oil Saudi Arabia can produce. Because this limit on production also limits how much oil Saudi Arabia can export, OPEC's production rule is

- A. human capital.



- B. a trade barrier.
  - C. a currency exchange.
  - D. an entrepreneur.
- 

**105.** Kenya and South Africa are examples of a democratic government. In a democratic government, there can be two different forms, parliamentary or presidential. Which statement is true regarding the difference between a parliamentary government and a presidential government?

- A. In a presidential government, the president is both chief executive and head of state.
  - B. In a parliamentary government, the head of state is voted in by the people of the country.
  - C. In a presidential government, the president is chief executive and vice president is head of state.
  - D. In a parliamentary government, the chief executive is in complete control of the country.
- 

**106.** Which phrase BEST describes the rainforests?

- A. Rolling grassy plains
  - B. Hot and dry desert
  - C. semi-arid farmland
  - D. Humid and warm with thick vegetation
- 

**107.** How does India rank in the world in terms of industrial production?

- A. India was once an industrial leader, but has fallen behind in recent years.
  - B. India is one of the world's leading industrial countries.
  - C. Industry is growing in India, but it is not comparable to agriculture.
  - D. Industrial production is low because so many Indians work in agriculture.
- 

**108.** The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich sediment which is a mixture of ...

- A. minerals and loess
  - B. silt and topsoil
  - C. loess and silt
  - D. topsoil, silt and minerals
-

**109.** Why did the United Nations try to stop Iraq from taking over Kuwait in 1990?

- A.** The economies of many countries depend on oil and Iraq's actions threatened that supply.
  - B.** The United Nations has to intervene whenever any member nation has a conflict with another country.
  - C.** The only job of the United Nations is military action around the world.
  - D.** The United Nations wanted to destroy the country of Iraq.
- 

**110.** Today, the Persian Gulf region is one of the most productive oil-producing regions in the world. Oil production has brought great wealth to the area. However, the development of the oil industry has also caused problems.

- A.** It could hold back industrialization in a country.
  - B.** It could damage a country's other resources.
  - C.** It could create a shortage of jobs for citizens.
  - D.** It could limit a country's ability to trade.
- 

**111.** When independence finally came to India in 1947, what was it about the decision that made many Indians unhappy?

- A.** Indians still had to depend on the British for food and protection.
  - B.** Most people in India wanted to turn down the offer of independence.
  - C.** The country was divided along religious lines.
  - D.** India was not allowed to have its own military
- 

**112.** What role do the people play in the government of Japan?

- A.** They have the power to vote the emperor out of office.
  - B.** They have little influence since the emperor makes most decisions.
  - C.** The people have ultimate power through elections.
  - D.** They people get to approve the laws made by the emperor.
-

**113.** What has become of many of the Palestinians who became refugees in 1948?

- A.** They have given up any claim to return to the land they lost in 1948.
  - B.** They have been given a state of their own in which to live.
  - C.** Many still live in refugee camps in the Occupied Territories.
  - D.** Most have become Israeli citizens.
- 

**114.** India must invest in capital goods to help overcome which problem?

- A.** GDP that has not grown.
  - B.** lack of a strong middle class
  - C.** expense of maintaining a large military
  - D.** overpopulation and poverty
- 

**115.** In a traditional economy, how are economic decisions made?

- A.** Combination of consumers and government planners
  - B.** Custom and habit
  - C.** Consumers and market
  - D.** Government planners
- 

**116.** Which area was targeted for improvement by India's Green Revolution?

- A.** Air Quality
  - B.** Education
  - C.** Agriculture
  - D.** Iron and steel manufacturing
- 

**117.** Why is specialization so valuable in international trade today?

- A.** Specialization always keeps the prices low on goods that are imported into a country.
  - B.** Specialization allows people to do a more efficient job at producing what they make best and trade for the things they need.
  - C.** Specialization limits the amount of agriculture a country allows.
  - D.** Most countries can only make one product very well.
-

**118.** Some of the richest farmland in the world can be found in the ...

- A. Taklimakan Desert
  - B. Mekong River delta
  - C. Indus River Valley
  - D. Millions of people cook over wood or coal fires.
- 

**119.** Why do most economies in the world today operate somewhere in between a market economy and a command economy?

- A. Most countries have found they need a mix of free market and government control to be successful and protect consumers.
  - B. Government control of some aspect of the economy has never been successful in the modern world.
  - C. Government control always makes a market economy more profitable.
  - D. Most consumers prefer government control to a free market system.
- 

**120.** Which is a result of Nigeria's focus on the oil industry?

- A. oil production has caused no problems
  - B. lack of improvements in agriculture
  - C. the country's need for new currency
  - D. the country's lack of a good army
- 

**121.** Why do some governments ignore industrial pollution of major rivers and waterways?

- A. Most government officials do not recognized that pollution is a problem.
  - B. Industries always have plans in place to clean up pollution wastes.
  - C. Leaders want the industries to be productive and believe that controlling pollution is too costly.
  - D. The people of most countries do not care about pollution.
-

**122.** Why did the Chinese government decide to go ahead with the Three Gorges Dam project along the Yangtze River?

- A.** Careful study showed that there would be no environmental problems associated with the dam.
  - B.** China's people needed a reliable source of hydroelectric power
  - C.** The dam would provide water for all of China's desert areas.
  - D.** China needed to be able to store water because the Yangtze River often dried up in the summer.
- 

**123.** What strategies did Mau Mau use to gain independence from European rule in Kenya?

- A.** The organization used boycotts and protest marches to gain independence.
  - B.** The organization supported the Pan-African movement in Kenya.
  - C.** The organization used violence and terrorist acts to gain independence.
  - D.** The organization encouraged trade embargoes against Great Britain.
- 

**124.** Who was Indira Gandhi?

- A.** leader of the effort to end the Untouchable caste in India
  - B.** first women prime minister in India
  - C.** powerful religious leader in India
  - D.** mother of Mohandas Gandhi
- 

**125.** What do some people believe might lead to "water wars" in Africa in the future?

- A.** United Nations decreases telling African nations how to share their water.
  - B.** Competition among countries that compete for scarce water resources.
  - C.** End of farming as Africa moves to heavy industry.
  - D.** Demands to reroute rivers to supply water to the rain forests.
-

**126.** India has become a leader in technology support for people in other parts of the world because

- A. none of the above.
  - B. it is a leader in software products and has a large population that speaks English.
  - C. most of the technology in the world was developed in India. - Enter a wrong answer -
  - D. North Koreans produce hydroelectricity from the fast flowing rivers and mine the mountains for copper and iron
- 

**127.** What is the religion of most of the Arabs in Southwest Arab?

- A. Sunni Muslim
  - B. Judaism
  - C. Christianity
  - D. Shia Muslim
- 

**128.** Which language is most widely spoken on Africa's east coast?

- A. Swahili
  - B. French
  - C. Bantu
  - D. Arabic
- 

**129.** How have the farmers of Japan been able to raise crops in land that is very mountainous?

- A. They grow only those crops that do not need fertilizer
  - B. They have built farming terraces along the mountain slopes
  - C. Farmers are limited to crops that do not need irrigation
  - D. They raise crops only in the small valleys found between mountain ranges
- 

**130.** What conflict broke out in Nigeria after independence was declared?

- A. a government decision that handed rule over to a dictator.
- B. religious conflict between Muslims and Christians.
- C. arguments over writing a constitution that called for apartheid
- D. protests by women in Nigeria who demanded equal rights.

---

**131.** Israel has made heavy investment in capital goods in all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Oil industry
  - B. Defense
  - C. Farming and agriculture
  - D. Communications
- 

**132.** In 1958, Chinese leader Mao Zedong started an economic plan to quickly modernize the country. The plan was called

- A. The Four Modernizations
  - B. The Cultural Revolution
  - C. The New Deal
  - D. the Great Leap Forward.
- 

**133.** What is the biggest threat to African rainforest today?

- A. Extended periods of drought
  - B. War and political unrest
  - C. Overpopulation
  - D. Pollution from nuclear plants
- 

**134.** What is Shariah law?

- A. laws calling for a separation of church and state.
  - B. laws made by the king alone
  - C. laws based on parliamentary democracy
  - D. laws based on the teachings of the Quran
- 

**135.** What impact does the Oyashio Current have on Japanese climate and how the people adapt?

- A. The current provides cool temperatures to the north forcing the people to rely on fishing.
  - B. The current causes earthquakes which provide hot springs to the people of Japan.
  - C. The current sparks monsoons that provide rainfall to Japan.
  - D. The current provides warm temperatures which attribute to longer growing seasons.
- 

**136.** What was the name of the Nationalist Party in China?

- A. The Red Guard
  - B. The Kuomintang
  - C. The Great Collective
  - D. The Alliance for Progress
- 

**137.** What are the main religions found amongst the Ashanti people today?

- A. Traditional Shanti religion, Christianity and Islam.
  - B. Traditional religion and Hinduism
  - C. There is little practice of religion among the Ashanti today.
  - D. Judaism and Christianity
- 

**138.** When war broke out in Palestine, what countries joined with the Palestinian Arabs to try to stop the creation of the new state of Israel?

- A. the major nations of Europe
  - B. the countries belong to the United Nations
  - C. neighboring Arab countries
  - D. the United Nations
- 

**139.** Which country's economy is strictly a command economy?

- A. South Korea
  - B. China
  - C. North Korea
  - D. Japan
- 

**140.** Where was the religion of Buddhism founded?



- A. China
  - B. India
  - C. Vietnam
  - D. Japan
- 

**141.** The Bantu were most known for

- A. Hunting and gathering
  - B. Passing down oral traditions
  - C. Conquering weaker tribes
  - D. Migrating and impacting African languages
- 

**142.** When Beijing, China was awarded the 2008 Olympics, what environmental issues was a big concern for many of the athletes?

- A. Heavy seasonal rains that come to China in the summer.
  - B. Lack of fresh drinking water was the main concern before the games.
  - C. Temperatures would be too hot in the summer in China.
  - D. The city's terrible air pollution.
- 

**143.** What must African countries do to overcome the AID's pandemic?

- A. educate, build facilities, and make medicines cheaper
  - B. eat healthier and exercise
  - C. Improve their economy
  - D. stop fighting against one another
- 

**144.** What group makes most of the important decisions in the government of the People's Republic of China today?

- A. The wealthy landowners
  - B. People in the local village councils
  - C. Advisors and Mao Tse-Tung( Zedong)
  - D. The Chinese Communist Party
- 

**145.** What are some African countries trying to do to protect the savanna?

- A. reduce the population
  - B. agricultural shifting
  - C. setting land aside as national parks
  - D. allow no tree cutting
- 

146. What is the goal of the "coal campaign"?

- A. to provide an alternative fuel source for those who burn wood in the Sahel
  - B. the prevention of forest fires in the savanna
  - C. to decrease logging by encouraging the use of coal in the rainforest.
  - D. to encourage refugees to return to their homelands and to leave the oases.
- 

147. When World War II ended, Japan was militarily occupied by the United States. What did the United States hope to accomplish by occupying Japan?

- A. They wanted to take Japan's resources.
  - B. They wanted to learn of Japan's culture.
  - C. They wanted to make Japan a democracy.
  - D. They wanted to punish Japan for the war.
- 

148. What contributed most to the spread of Islam into Africa?

- A. trade
  - B. slavery
  - C. railroads
  - D. politics
- 

149. How do the Japanese feed their people with so little good farmland?

- A. The Japanese sell oil to earn money to buy food from other countries.
- B. The Japanese depend on fishing and importing food

- C. Tourists coming to see Japanese volcanoes provide most of the money the country needs.
  - D. Many of the Japanese people starve every year
- 

150. What sort of conflict led to famine in Angola?

- A. civil war
  - B. king was overthrown
  - C. High crime rates
  - D. high taxes
- 

151. The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on which of the following?

- A. Agriculture
  - B. Oil and natural gas
  - C. Manufacturing
  - D. Computer design and technology
- 

152. What is the most monitored (carefully watched) natural resource sold on the world market?

- A. gold
  - B. oil
  - C. agricultural products
  - D. uranium
- 

153. Which has a major effect on the climate of Japan?

- A. cold air sweeping off large glaciers
  - B. monsoon rains from India
  - C. ocean currents
  - D. winds coming off the desert
- 

154. How did the Four Modernizations affect Chinese industry?

- A. Many factories began to increase the production of consumer goods that were easier to sell.
- B. Little money was invested in worker training and went instead into improving agriculture.

- C. Most factories shifted to the production of weapons and military supplies.
  - D. The Chinese government gave up all control of decision making for the factories.
- 

**155.** How do Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- A. OPEC makes it possible for Southwest Asian countries to buy oil at low prices.
  - B. The organization sets up tariffs to protect Southwest Asian manufacturing.
  - C. OPEC keeps the price of oil high on the world market
  - D. Countries in OPEC are able to share water resources with each other.
- 

**156.** Why is air pollution also a problem in rural areas in India?

- A. Millions of people cook over wood or coal fires.
  - B. Waste from nuclear power plants has made the air in rural areas dangerous to breathe.
  - C. Many heavy industries have relocated in rural areas because the land is cheap.
  - D. People living in small villages drive a long distance to work in cars and trucks.
- 

**157.** Many of the largest cities in Southwest Asia are located in or near

- A. Major rivers
  - B. Deserts
  - C. Large grasslands
  - D. Mountain ranges
- 

**158.** The Golden Stool was a symbol of power given to which ethnic group from the supreme god 'Nayme'?

- A. Ashanti
  - B. Arab
  - C. Persians
  - D. Bantu
- 

**159.** Why has the Indian government had such a hard time making much progress in cleaning up the Ganges River?

- A. India's combination of growing population and run-off from farming makes it hard to see much progress in controlling pollution.
  - B. Few people have gotten sick from the water in the Ganges River, so it is hard to get money for clean-up operations.
  - C. Most people in India do not feel the river is polluted so they are not worried about it.
  - D. The government of India has not made the cleaning up of the Ganges River one of its goals.
- 

**160.** How could the political situation in Nigeria be described?

- A. Nigeria currently has a government that is able to deal effectively with all its problems.
  - B. Ghana took over Nigeria in a regional war several years ago.
  - C. The United Nations has taken over the government of Nigeria
  - D. The government is still unstable.
- 

**161.** How do millions of Sudanese eat today?

- A. They farm
  - B. They buy food at local markets
  - C. The government provides food
  - D. Foreign assistance and international aid
- 

**162.** Which form of government exists in Kenya?

- A. republic
  - B. monarchy
  - C. communist state
  - D. dictatorship
- 

**163.** When South Sudan split from North Sudan what form of government did the country adopt?

- A. Democratic Republic
- B. Communist
- C. Dictatorship

**D.** Theocratic Republic

---

**164.** Which describes the Holocaust?

- A.** The Palestinian uprising against the Israeli state.
  - B.** The murder of millions of European Jews during World War II
  - C.** The removal of millions of Palestinians from their homelands
  - D.** The destruction of all European governments during World War II
- 

**165.** In China, the Communist Party controls the government. The legislature is the National People's Congress, whose members are chosen by the local congresses of provinces—usually as recommended by the Communist Party. The executive head of state is the president, who has little power, while the head of government is the premier. Neither position is elected. The premier is often considered the most powerful leader in China, though he or she is influenced by official Communist Party positions.

- A.** one-party state.
  - B.** constitutional monarchy.
  - C.** direct democracy.
  - D.** federal republic.
- 

**166.** What is the source of the air pollution that causes problems in India's urban areas?

- A.** Few people in India feel air pollution is a problem.
  - B.** It is due to a rapidly growing population, heavy industry and thousands of automobiles.
  - C.** There really is no effective way to control air pollution in the world today.
  - D.** No government efforts have been made to control air pollution
- 

**167.** What is an "embargo"?

- A. A tax paid by the producer before he can sell his goods in another country
  - B. A limit to the amount of a certain good allowed into the country.
  - C. A formal halt to trade with a particular country for economic or political reasons.
  - D. A tax placed on goods coming into the country from overseas.
- 

**168.** How is India's government designed?

- A. Leadership is determined by birth rite
  - B. National People's Congress with leaders chosen by congress
  - C. Elected president and legislative branch chosen by the people of India.
  - D. Elected parliament with a prime minister chosen from the majority party.
- 

**169.** In 1947, the state of Israel was created. This meant that the British gave up control of

- A. Iran
  - B. Palestine
  - C. Syria
  - D. Egypt
- 

**170.** All of the following contribute to air pollution in China's largest cities EXCEPT

- A. Growing population
  - B. Huge numbers of automobile and trucks.
  - C. Burning coal for energy
  - D. Gradual drop in the number of new factories
- 

**171.** What sort of government is the People's Republic of China?

- A. A communist oligarchy
- B. A federal democracy
- C. A monarchy
- D. A constitutional monarchy

---

172. Which Southwestern country would be a good example of a federal system of government?

- A. Iran
  - B. Saudi Arabia
  - C. Israel
  - D. Kuwait
- 

173. What was the outcome of the 1948 War between the new state of Israel and the Arabs living in and around Palestine?

- A. Israel won the war and new State of Israel was even larger than originally planned.
  - B. The conflict ended and all Palestinians became citizens in the new State of Israel.
  - C. The United Nations decided to withdraw the proposal to create a State of Israel because of all the problems it caused in the area.
  - D. Almost no Jewish people were willing to go to Israel because of the country's Arab neighbors.
- 

174. What does the term "Bollywood" refer to?

- A. India's movie and film industry
  - B. India's plan to clean up the Ganges River.
  - C. India's manufacturing industry.
  - D. India's Green Revolution
- 

175. Which describes the Domino Theory as related to communism?

- A. If one country in a region became communist then others would quickly follow.
- B. Political decisions must be made slowly, like a game of dominoes.
- C. International politics is a game, and there are always winners and losers.



**D.** Few countries would really be interested in communism if they knew what it was like.

---

**176.** What religion is most common among the Swahili today?

- A.** Christianity
  - B.** Judaism
  - C.** Shintoism
  - D.** Islam
- 

**177.** Where are Muslims found in Africa today?

- A.** Only in the north
  - B.** Only in the Sahel.
  - C.** Throughout Africa
  - D.** Few Muslims live in Africa.
- 

**178.** Where do most Ashanti live?

- A.** Southern Africa
  - B.** Ghana
  - C.** Sudan
  - D.** Kenya
- 

**179.** At the end of World War II, the United States dropped atomic bombs on which of the following countries?

- A.** Vietnam
  - B.** Korea
  - C.** India
  - D.** Japan
-

**180.** What happens to the children of those infected with HIV/AIDS?

- A. AIDS never infects the children of adult victims.
  - B. All these children are taken care of by the state government.
  - C. Many of these children become orphans
  - D. They are also infected.
- 

**181.** The best description of Israel's economy today is

- A. mainly government-owned businesses.
  - B. mainly privately owned businesses.
  - C. a mixture of private and government-owned businesses.
  - D. businesses controlled by European investors.
- 

**182.** What is meant by the "Green Line" of desertification?

- A. A barrier put up around factories to keep people away for their own safety.
  - B. The line dividing rural and urban neighborhoods.
  - C. The point in a river at which water pollution begins
  - D. The line between the desert and the cultivated areas.
- 

**183.** Which of these is true of Hinduism?

- A. It is a way of life for over two billion people.
  - B. It has absorbed many beliefs from other religions.
  - C. It arose from the teachings of one single founder
  - D. The sacred books were written in hieroglyphics
- 

**184.** Why was Nigeria formerly under a command economic system?

- A. The government wanted to control the gold and diamond exports.
  - B. They were forced by the United Nations to use a command system.
  - C. Most people did not know how to produce anything on their own.
  - D. The country was under military rule.
- 

**185.** What role did F.W. de Klerk have in South Africa's apartheid era?

- A. He led protests against Nelson Mandela.
  - B. He was the president who ended apartheid.
  - C. He helped blacks secretly leave South Africa.
  - D. He was the first black president of South Africa.
- 

**186.** During World War I, the Arabs who were living in the Ottoman Empire supported the Allied forces that were fighting against the Ottoman Turks. What was the outcome for the Arabs after World War I?

- A. The Arabs defeated the Ottoman Turks and the Europeans.
  - B. The Arabs united to create an Arab state in the Middle East.
  - C. The Arabs were ruled by European nations instead of gaining independence.
  - D. The Arabs became allies of the Ottoman Turks.
- 

**187.** The premier of the National People's Congress in China is chosen by the

- A. National People's Congress
  - B. President
  - C. Chinese voters in a general election
  - D. President and the vice president
- 

**188.** Who are the Taliban?

- A. the government of Kuwait
  - B. a part of the United Nations
  - C. a group of radical Muslims
  - D. the government of Iraq
- 

**189.** In which year did South Africa have its first election in which people of all races could vote?

- A. 1994
  - B. 1952
  - C. 1921
  - D. 2000
-

**190.** What two rivers flow through Iraq?

- A. No rivers flow through Iraq
  - B. Tigris and Jordan
  - C. Tigris and Euphrates
  - D. Jordan and Euphrates
- 

**191.** BERBERS    TURKS    ARABA

The majority of the members of the above ethnic groups are followers of which religion?

- A. Buddhism
  - B. Islam
  - C. Judaism
  - D. Christianity
- 

**192.** Why don't more Africans infected with HIV/AIDS take antiretroviral drugs that can slow down the progress of the disease?

- A. These drugs cannot be purchased anywhere in Africa.
  - B. Western drug companies will not accept African currency as payment.
  - C. These drugs are too expensive for most Africans.
  - D. These drugs do not seem to work well on African patients.
- 

**193.** Which Southern and Eastern Asian country could be described as an autocracy?

- A. South Korea
  - B. North Korea
  - C. Japan
  - D. China
- 

**194.** How are profits from diamonds being used today in many African countries?

- A. The money is used to make improvements in educational facilities.
  - B. Profits fund military supplies for the civil wars.
  - C. Surplus grain is bought and imported for hungry people.
  - D. Money is used to pay for environmental clean-up programs.
- 

**195.** Why are technologies like desalinization and drip irrigation not more widely used to prevent water shortages in Southwest Asia?

- A. The technologies are too expensive.
  - B. Drip irrigation is not very effective in dry climates.
  - C. Few countries in Southwest Asia have access to seawater.
  - D. Most countries do not know about the technologies.
- 

**196.** Why does Japan have to import large amounts of oil and gas from other countries?

- A. Japan imports these resources to maintain their industrial industries.
  - B. Japan has a large population of people and needs the oil and gas to support its population.
  - C. Japan has decided to specialize in oil production.
  - D. Japan has a large car industry.
- 

**197.** How often are elections for the national government held in India?

- A. Elections are held every six years.
  - B. Religious leaders can require new elections to be held if they think it is necessary.
  - C. Elections for the national office are held every five years.
  - D. Party members are elected for life.
- 

**198.** Which Nationalist leader forced the communists out on the Long March?

- A. Deng Xiaoping
- B. Sun Yixian

- C. Jiang Jieshi
  - D. Mao Zedong
- 

**199.** What is the most common way people make a living in the Sahel?

- A. fishing and shipbuilding
  - B. logging
  - C. herding and subsistence farming
  - D. growing dates and palm trees
- 

**200.** Natural resources are not evenly distributed among countries. Which of the following correctly shows how Southwest Asia is an example of uneven distribution?

- A. abundance of oil, but a scarcity of water
  - B. abundance of water, but a scarcity of phosphates
  - C. abundance of coal, but a scarcity of copper
  - D. abundance of natural gas, but a scarcity of oil
- 

**201.** The borders of Bangladesh were set by British India in 1947. At that time Bangladesh became the eastern wing of Pakistan. Conflicts with the leadership in West Pakistan led to a bloody war supported by India. This resulted in the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. What contributed most to the changing of Bangladesh's borders?

- A. Leaders want the industries to be productive and believe that controlling pollution is too costly.
  - B. Desert areas expand into areas that had previously been fertile.
  - C. The Arabs were ruled by European nations instead of gaining independence.
  - D. religious and ethnic differences
- 

**202.** How do political conflicts sometimes lead to famine?

- A. Political leaders order farmers to stop work in times of conflict.
  - B. Political conflicts rarely have any significant effect on food supplies
  - C. Conflicts (civil wars) disrupt farming and little food is produced.
  - D. Crops never seem to grow well in times of war.
-

**203.** Which religion dominates the political philosophy of North Sudan?

- A. Judaism
  - B. Islam
  - C. Animism
  - D. Christianity
- 

**204.** Where do most of the people of India live?

- A. Northwest near Pakistan
  - B. Southern coast
  - C. Along the great rivers and fertile valleys
  - D. Center of the country
- 

**205.** What might be a concern about the economy of South Africa?

- A. The country has a high unemployment rate.
  - B. Few of their people are able to work in the services sector of the economy.
  - C. There is not much of a world market for gold and diamonds.
  - D. The GDP is low for an African nation.
- 

**206.** Which country is an archipelago?

- A. Korea
  - B. Vietnam
  - C. China
  - D. Japan
- 

**207.** Why was the Great Leap Forward unsuccessful?

- A. People wanted to be able to work for themselves and make a profit.
- B. People refused to move to the larger farms.
- C. The Communists government rejected Mao's idea and the farms were never organized.

**D.** Chinese farmers did not know how to plant crops on large plots of land.

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**208.** How has China's attitude toward entrepreneurship changed in the past several decades?

- A.** Entrepreneurs are encouraged, but only in the areas of making weapons and military equipment.
  - B.** The government has become more open to the idea of allowing some free enterprise.
  - C.** The Chinese government was more open to entrepreneurship in the years before 1970.
  - D.** Entrepreneurs are allowed to operate, but not with overseas businesses.
- 

**209.** Which country is LEAST likely to have people using a traditional economy?

- A.** Sudan
  - B.** Nigeria
  - C.** Japan
  - D.** Kenya
- 

**210.** Which describe the rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Sub-Saharan Africa?

- A.** Information is not available on infection rates
  - B.** Among the highest in the world
  - C.** Not a real concern for most people
  - D.** Infection is rapidly decreasing
- 

**211.** Into what body of water does the Yangtze flow?

- A.** Bay of Bengal
  - B.** Indian Ocean
  - C.** South China Sea
  - D.** East China Sea
- 

**212.** Which country has a federal system of government?

- A.** People's Republic of China
- B.** Japan
- C.** India



D. North Korea

---

**213.** What happened to students protesting for greater political freedom in Tiananmen Square, Beijing in 1989?

- A. Most students lost interest in the demonstration and returned quietly to classes.
  - B. They got so much positive publicity that the Chinese government had to give into their demands.
  - C. They were able to hold meetings with the Chinese government and present their demands.
  - D. They were attacked by Chinese troops and many were killed or arrested.
- 

**214.** Israel specializes in

- A. medical technologies
  - B. scientific technologies
  - C. petroleum technologies
  - D. agricultural technologies
- 

**215.** In March of 2003, the United States, Britain, Australia, and other countries invaded Iraq and removed the Iraqi president from power. The name of the Iraqi president who was removed was

- A. Saddam Hussein.
  - B. Osama bin Laden.
  - C. Mahmoud Abbas.
  - D. Nouri al-Maliki.
- 

**216.** Who takes on the financial risk in starting a new business in a market economy?

- A. Governmental planner
  - B. Economists
  - C. Combination of government planners and economists
  - D. Entrepreneurs
- 

**217.** The U.S. underestimated the perseverance and organization of the Vietminh League. Americans could not stop the movement of troops or supplies to the south along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The enemy conducted a "People's war" in which everyone played a part. Desertion

rates were high and morale low among U.S. troops. America was not prepared to keep losing high numbers of casualties. The items listed above are all reasons for ...

- A. the U.S. defeat in Vietnam.
  - B. the U.S. victory in Vietnam.
  - C. the U.S. victory in World War II.
  - D. the U.S. defeat in Korea.
- 

**218.** How has the Indian practice of cremating their dead on the banks of the Ganges River and development of more industry been a problem for other people who use the river?

- A. The ashes of the dead, as well as partially burned bodies, constantly float down the river, along with industrial waste from factories.
  - B. Factory owners cannot use water once human ashes have been thrown into it upstream.
  - C. The banks along the river regularly catch fire and threaten Indian homes built there.
  - D. People are not allowed to go near the river when cremations are taking place.
- 

**219.** Which leader used the "Cultural Revolution" to control his country and silence any disagreement?

- A. Mohandas Gandhi
  - B. F. W. deKlerk
  - C. Nelson Mandela
  - D. Mao Zedong
- 

**220.** In what areas has South Africa invested heavily in capital goods?

- A. Constructing new government buildings
  - B. Space technology
  - C. Mining and heavy industry
  - D. Agriculture
- 

**221.** Which branch of government is responsible for making and carrying out the laws in a parliamentary system of government?

- A. The president
  - B. The monarch
  - C. The courts
  - D. The legislature
- 

**222.** South Africa has the most developed economy in Africa. Which of these industries contributed greatly to South Africa's wealth?

- A. the entertainment industry
  - B. the textile industry
  - C. the mining of gold and diamonds
  - D. the aerospace industry
- 

**223.** Which best describes the religion of those who call themselves Arabs?

- A. All Arabs are either Muslims or Jews.
  - B. The majority of Arabs are Shia Muslims
  - C. All Arabs are Sunni Muslims
  - D. Most are Muslim though there are also many Christians and those of other faiths.
- 

**224.** Buddha taught that the cure for human suffering was to

- A. gain wealth through hard work.
  - B. worship many gods.
  - C. exercise and eat healthy food.
  - D. give up selfish desires.
- 

**225.** Earthquakes in Japan provide what natural resource for the people of Japan?

- A. hot springs
- B. fresh farmland
- C. molten rock

D. minerals

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**226.** Why do most of the people of North Korea live in the western half of the country?

- A. The rest of the country is desert
  - B. There are fewer cities and less pollution in the west
  - C. There are no rivers in the mountains of North Korea
  - D. The area has more farmland and fewer mountains
- 

**227.** Which describes "anti-Semitism"?

- A. A hatred of those who support nationalism.
  - B. Hatred of Jews simply because they practice Judaism.
  - C. Refusal to allow immigrants into your country.
  - D. Refusal to allow the practice of religion of any kind.
- 

**228.** What is the name of the Hindu sacred text?

- A. The Four Noble Truths
  - B. The Vedas
  - C. The Middle Way
  - D. The Qu'ran
- 

**229.** Indians helped the British in World War I because they believed it would

- A. help Indians that were eager to go to war.
  - B. develop a strong Indian military that could later force the British to leave.
  - C. end unemployment in India
  - D. encourage the British to grant India greater freedom after the war.
- 

**230.** What is confusing about the fact that Kenya, South Africa and the Sudan are all called republics?

- A. These countries do not allow women to vote.
- B. Two of the countries are ruled by kings.
- C. Only one of the countries has a legislature or representative assembly.

D. The governments of all three work in different ways.

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**231.** Which countries have the largest deposits of oil in Southwest Asia today?

- A. Israel and Jordan
  - B. Saudi Arabia and Iran
  - C. Turkey and Oman
  - D. Iran and Kuwait
- 

**232.** The United States involved itself in the Korean and Vietnam wars because

- A. Korea and Vietnam were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
  - B. it was defending near-by Japan, which had a very fragile post-war democracy.
  - C. it had trade interests in both nations and hoped to help create stable economies.
  - D. it hoped to defeat Communism by preventing its expansion to the other territories.
- 

## Answers

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. A
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. C
- 16. D
- 17. B
- 18. A
- 19. C
- 20. B
- 21. D

22. D  
23. C  
24. B  
25. C  
26. A  
27. B  
28. C  
29. C  
30. C  
31. A  
32. D  
33. C  
34. C  
35. A  
36. D  
37. B  
38. D  
39. D  
40. A  
41. C  
42. C  
43. B  
44. B  
45. D  
46. A  
47. D  
48. A  
49. A  
50. B  
51. D  
52. A  
53. D  
54. A  
55. B  
56. C  
57. A  
58. B  
59. A  
60. C  
61. B  
62. A  
63. A  
64. B  
65. C  
66. B  
67. B

68. A  
69. D  
70. B  
71. D  
72. B  
73. B  
74. B  
75. B  
76. A  
77. A  
78. A  
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82. C  
83. A  
84. B  
85. D  
86. C  
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92. A  
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102. D  
103. C  
104. B  
105. A  
106. D  
107. B  
108. D  
109. A  
110. B  
111. C  
112. C  
113. C

114. D  
115. B  
116. C  
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118. B  
119. A  
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121. C  
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132. D  
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138. C  
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143. A  
144. D  
145. C  
146. A  
147. C  
148. A  
149. B  
150. A  
151. B  
152. D  
153. C  
154. A  
155. C  
156. A  
157. A  
158. A  
159. A



160. D  
161. D  
162. A  
163. A  
164. B  
165. A  
166. B  
167. C  
168. D  
169. B  
170. D  
171. A  
172. C  
173. A  
174. A  
175. A  
176. D  
177. C  
178. B  
179. D  
180. C  
181. C  
182. D  
183. B  
184. D  
185. B  
186. C  
187. B  
188. C  
189. A  
190. C  
191. B  
192. C  
193. B  
194. B  
195. A  
196. A  
197. C  
198. C  
199. C  
200. A  
201. D  
202. C  
203. B  
204. C  
205. A

206. D  
207. A  
208. B  
209. C  
210. B  
211. D  
212. C  
213. D  
214. D  
215. A  
216. D  
217. A  
218. A  
219. D  
220. C  
221. D  
222. C  
223. D  
224. D  
225. A  
226. D  
227. B  
228. B  
229. D  
230. D  
231. B  
232. D